New Nouveau Brunswick
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# Labour Market Information Monthly

*July 2010 Edition* *Issue 7 Volume 7*

## University enrolment (2008/2009) *

Just over 1,112,300 students were enrolled in Canadian universities during the academic year 2008/2009, up 3.7% from the previous year.** This increase was due mainly to the attribution of university status to five colleges in British Columbia. If there had been no changes in the number of universities surveyed between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009, the growth in enrolments would have been 0.7%.

Of the 1,112,370 students enrolled in 2008/2009, 57.6% were women and 42.4% were men. The proportion of female students was virtually unchanged from 2007/2008. Full-time university enrolment rose 4.0% to 828,216 in 2008/2009 while part-time university enrolment increased 2.9% to 284,154.

### This Month


- University Enrolment (2008 / 2009)
- Key Labour Force Statistics
- The Industry Report


### Provincial changes

Enrolments increased in half of the provinces. The largest annual gain was in British Columbia (+33.3%), due to the addition of five new universities. The second largest increase was in Prince Edward Island (+6.6%). Gains were also observed in Manitoba (+0.9%), Ontario (+0.5%) and Quebec (+0.4%). Compared with 2007/2008, lower enrolments were observed in Saskatchewan (-4.7%), New Brunswick (-0.8%), Nova Scotia (-1.3%), Newfoundland and Labrador (-1.1%), and Alberta (-0.9%).

### Undergraduate and graduate enrolment

Total undergraduate enrolment increased 1.2% to 822,501. Women accounted for 58.0% of enrolment at the undergraduate level. In 2008/2009, 102,654 students were enrolled in a master's program, up 1.2% from the previous year. Women accounted for 55.7% of enrolment at the master's level.

At the doctorate level, enrolment rose 4.1% to 42,801 in 2008/2009. Men outnumbered women in doctorate programs, but by a slimmer margin than in previous years. Women accounted for 46.8% of doctorate students, up from 46.3% in 2007/2008.

The addition of five universities in British Columbia contributed to the increase of students enrolled in other educational activities offered in the universities, from 92,823 in 2007/2008 to 119,796 in 2008/2009.

### Fields of study

In 2008/2009, three fields of study accounted for one-half of total enrolment. These fields were social and behavioral sciences, and law; business, management and public administration; and the humanities. They have been the top three broad fields of study since 1992/1993.

* Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, July 14, 2010.

** University enrolment data for 2008-2009 are obtained from the Post-secondary Student Information System, formerly the Enhanced Student Information System, and the University Student Information System. Enrolment counts for certain universities are preliminary or based on estimates.

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The largest field of study, social and behavioral sciences, and law, represented 17.2% of total enrolment, or 191,016 students.

Enrolment increased in almost every field. The largest change occurred in the personal improvement and leisure field, and the second largest in personal, protective and transportation services. These increases again were mainly because of the addition of five universities in British Columbia.

Enrolment in mathematics, computer and information sciences increased 1.5% to 33,219, reversing a multi-year downward trend. This field accounted for 3.0% of total enrolment in 2008/2009, the lowest proportion since 1992/1993.

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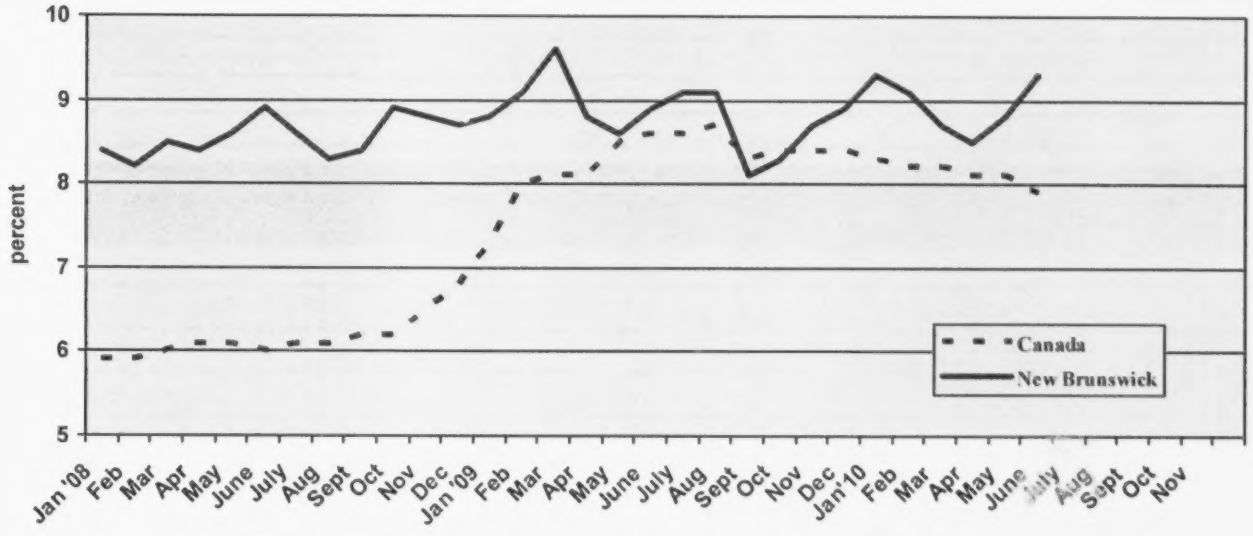
## KEY LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK (Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey)

| New Brunswick | YTD | June '10 | May '10 | June'09 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Labour Force | 401,200 | **398,700** | 401,500 | 402,500 |
| Employed | 365,300 | **361,600** | 366,000 | 366,700 |
| Unemployed | 35,900 | **37,100** | 35,500 | 36,600 |
| Unemployment Rate | 9.0% | **9.3%** | 8.8% | 8.9% |
| Participation Rate | 64.4% | **63.9%** | 64.4% | 64.8% |
| Employment Rate | 58.6% | **57.9%** | 58.7% | 59.0% |

### CANADA COMPARED TO NEW BRUNSWICK

In June, Canada's unemployment rate was 7.9%, 0.2 of a percentage point lower than last month and 0.7 of a percentage point lower than the same time last year. New Brunswick's rate of 9.3% was 0.5 of a percentage point higher than last month and 0.4 of a percentage point higher than the same time last year, when it stood at 8.9%.

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA




Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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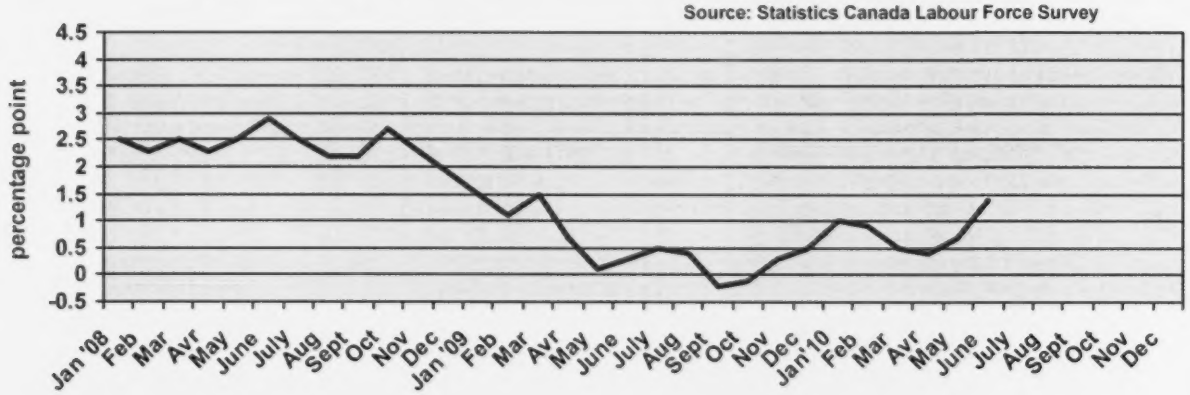
## CANADA COMPARED TO NEW BRUNSWICK (continued)

The gap between the national and provincial rates was 1.4 of a percentage point in June.

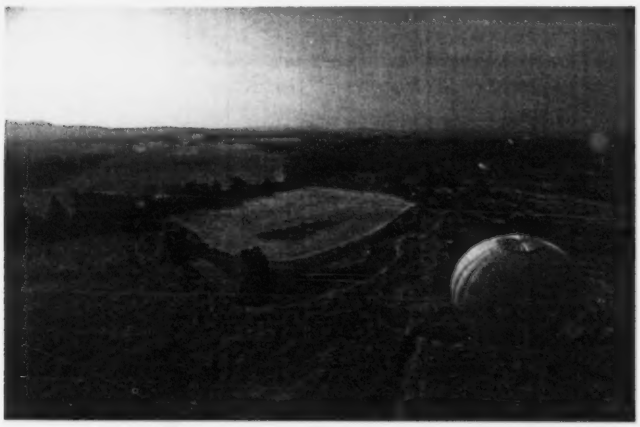
### DIFFERENCE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

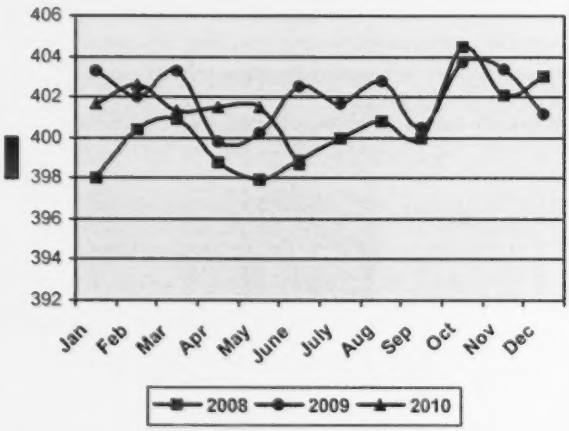



## THE LABOUR FORCE

New Brunswick's labour force stood at 398,700 in June. This was a decrease of 2,800 over last month, and a decrease of 3,800 over the same time last year.



### THE SIZE OF THE LABOUR FORCE




Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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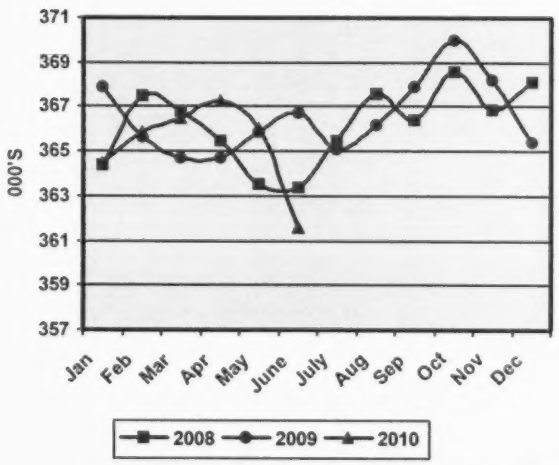
## EMPLOYMENT

There were 361,600 people working in June. This was 4,400 less than last month and 5,100 less when compared to the same period last year.

### EMPLOYMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK

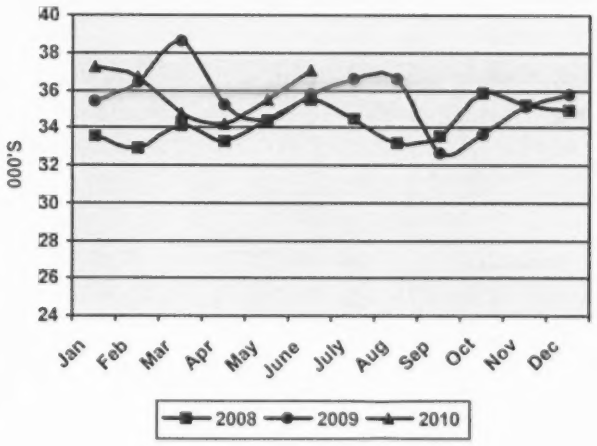



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

## UNEMPLOYMENT

There were 37,100 people unemployed and seeking work in June. This is 1,600 more people than what was recorded last month and is 1,300 more compared to the same period last year.

### UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK




Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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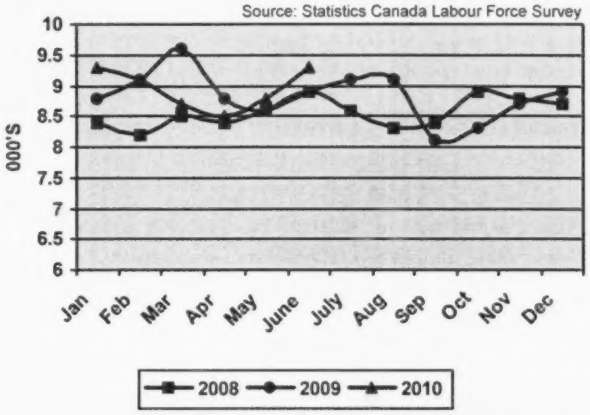
## THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

New Brunswick's unemployment rate of 9.3% in June was 0.5 of a percentage point higher than last month and was 0.4 of a percentage point higher than the same time last year .

## THE ECONOMIC REGIONS

Statistics Canada reports labour force statistics for the economic regions as three month moving averages of actual (not seasonally adjusted) data.

## THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN NEW BRUNSWICK




| June'10 | Economic Regions Northeast | Southeast | Southwest | Central | Northwest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Labour Force** | 74,100 | 116,100 | 95,100 | 75,200 | 45,000 |
| **Employment** | 61,400 | 108,100 | 86,800 | 70,400 | 40,800 |
| **Unemployment** | 12,700 | 8,000 | 8,200 | 4,700 | 4,200 |
| **Unemployment Rate** | 17.7% | 6.9% | 8.6% | 6.3% | 9.3% |
| **Participation Rate** | 55.1% | 68.4% | 65.8% | 70.3% | 66.1% |

| Economic Regions | YTD | | June'10 | | June'09 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emp. | UR | Emp. | UR | Emp. | UR |
| **Northeast** | 60,200 | 16.6% | 61,400 | 17.1% | 66,300 | 14.5% |
| **Southeast** | 103,500 | 7.2% | 108,100 | 6.9% | 105,000 | 8.5% |
| **Southwest** | 85,200 | 9.0% | 86,800 | 8.6% | 92,300 | 6.0% |
| **Central** | 69,600 | 7.1% | 70,400 | 6.3% | 66,500 | 8.3% |
| **Northwest** | 38,300 | 10.2% | 40,800 | 9.3% | 39,200 | 10.3% |

On a year-over-year basis (June 2010 compared to June 2009), employment increased in the Central (+3,900) ; Southeast (+3,100) and Northwest (+1,600) economic regions while employment decreased in the Southwest (-5,500)and Northeast (-4,900) regions.

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## THE INDUSTRY REPORT

***Employment growth on a year-over-year basis was strongest in the following sectors*:***

Construction (11.9%) - In June of 2010 there were approximately 31,100 people employed in this sector (a record high for this sector). This is the seventeenth consecutive month where the monthly employment level recorded was higher than or tied with the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year-over-year basis in 19 of those months (but given seventeen of them have happened in the last 17months this suggests that this sector is doing well). So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 8.2% higher than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (six months into the year).

Trade (8.9%) - In June of 2010 there were approximately 58,500 people employed in this sector. There are now 2,400 fewer people employed in this sector then there were in August of 2005 (the record high for this sector). This is only the fifth consecutive month where the monthly employment level recorded was stronger than the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year-over-year basis in only nine of those months. So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 5.1% higher than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (six months into the year).

Transportation and Warehousing (8.2%) – In June of 2010 there were approximately 19,800 people employed in this sector. There are 3,000 fewer people employed in this sector than in June of 2005 (the record high for this sector). This is only the fifth consecutive month where the monthly employment level recorded was stronger than the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year-over-year basis in 12 of those months (6 happening in 2008). So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 6.5% higher than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (six months into the year).

Includes the top three growth sectors and all sectors that posted a 10% or greater (year-over-year) increase in employment.

***Employment was weaker on a year-over-year basis in the following sectors**:***

Agriculture (-22.7) – In June of 2010 there were approximately 5,800 people employed in this sector. There are 3,000 fewer people employed in this sector then there were in September of 1992 (the record high for this sector). This is the six month out of the last seven where the monthly employment level recorded was weaker than or tied with the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year-over-year basis in 16 of those months. So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 13.4% lower than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (six months into the year).

Business, Building and Other Support Services (-18.0%) – In June of 2010 there were approximately 16,400 people employed in this sector. There are 6,600 fewer people employed in this sector then there were in January of 2006 (the record high for this sector). This is the seventh consecutive month

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## THE INDUSTRY REPORT (continued)

where the monthly employment level recorded was weaker than or tied with the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year-over-year basis in only 10 of those months. So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 9.4% lower than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (six months into the year).

Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas (-13.2%) - In June of 2010 there were approximately 9,900 people employed in this sector. There are 4,600 fewer people employed in this sector then there were in December of 1994 (the record high for this sector). This is only the second consecutive month where the monthly employment level recorded was weaker than or tied with the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year-over-year basis in only seven of those months. So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 4.0% lower than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (six months into the year).

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (-11.2%) – In June of 2010 there were approximately 15,900 people employed in this sector. There are 2,800 fewer people employed in this sector then there were in March of 2008 (the record high for this sector). This is the ninth consecutive month that this sector has experienced a year-over-year decline in employment. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year-over-year basis in only eight of those months. So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 13.1% lower than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (six months into the year).

Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing (-10.9%) - In June of 2010 there were approximately 15,500 people employed in this sector. There are 2,900 fewer people employed in this sector then there were in October of 2009 (the record high for this sector). This is only the third consecutive month that this sector has experienced a year-over-year decline in employment. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year-over-year basis in 13 of those months. So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 2.0% lower than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (six months into the year).

Manufacturing (-10.3%) - In June of 2010 there were approximately 30,500 people employed in this sector. There are 13,100 fewer people employed in this sector then there were in January of 2004 (the record high for this sector). This is only the second month in the last seven where the monthly employment level recorded was weaker than the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year-over-year basis in only nine of those months. So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 0.4% lower than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (six months into the year). in this sector then there were in January of 2006 (the record high for this sector). This is the seventh consecutive month where the monthly employment level recorded was weaker than or tied with the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year-over-year basis in only 10 of those months. So far this year (using year-to-date figures), employment is 9.4% lower than what was recorded for the same period of 2009 (six months into the year).

** Includes the bottom three growth sectors and all sectors that posted a 10% or greater (year-over-year) decrease in employment

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